

Recap Quiz!

- 1. Name a series of paintings turned into engravings by William Hogarth (hint: you have 3 to choose from!)
- 2. What do the black spots on the necks and faces in Marriage à la mode signify?
- 3. What was the Grand Tour?
- 4. Who was the first president of the Royal Academy?
- 5. Where was Omai from?

The Enlightenment and French Revolution

Europe 1700

- Spanish Monarchy
- Brandenburg-Prussia
- Venice
- Minor German States
- Holy Roman Empire

Mo - Modena
Ma - Mantua
Pa - Parma





Benjamin Von Block,
*Portrait of Leopold I,
Holy Roman Emperor,*
c.1672



Hyacinthe
Rigaud, *Portrait
of Louis XIV of
France, 1701,* oil
on canvas



Joseph Wright of Derby, *Self Portrait*, c.1780, oil on canvas



Jacques-Louis David, *Self Portrait*, 1791, oil on canvas

The Enlightenment



Henri Testelin, *Colbert Presenting the Members of the Royal Academy of Sciences to Louis XIV*, 1667, oil on canvas



Sir Godfrey Kneller, *Portrait of Sir Isaac Newton*,
c.1702, oil on canvas

PHILOSOPHICAL
TRANSACTIONS:
GIVING SOME
ACCOMPT
OF THE PRESENT
Undertakings, Studies, and Labours
OF THE
INGENIOUS
IN MANY
CONSIDERABLE PARTS
OF THE
WORLD.

Vol I.
For *Anno* 1665, and 1666.

In the *SAVoy*,
Printed by *T. N.* for *John Martyn* at the Bell, a little with-
out *Temple-Bar*, and *James Allestry* in *Duck-Lane*,
Printers to the *Royal Society*.

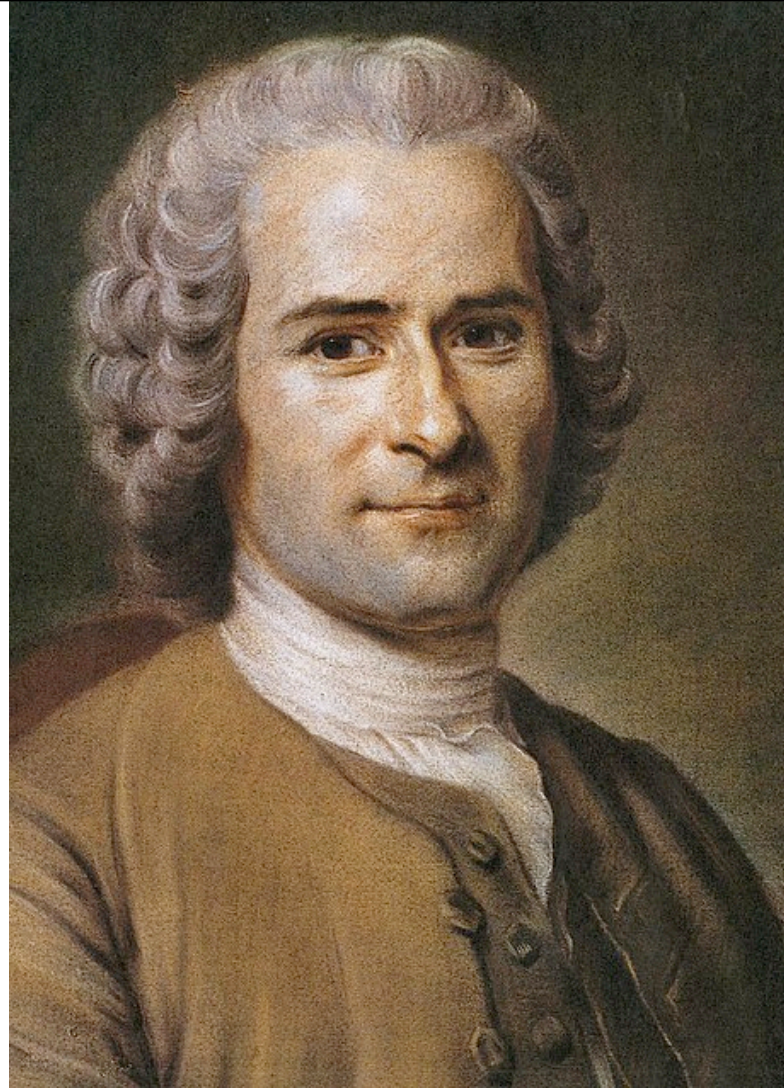
Presented by the Author May. 30th 1667.



Watercolour depiction of a London Coffee House c.1690



Nicolas de Largillière, *Portrait of Voltaire*,
c.1724/5



Maurice Quentin de la Tour, *Jean-
Jacques Rousseau*, 1753



Louis-Michel Van Loo, *Denis Diderot*,
1767



Denis Diderot and Jean d'Alembert, *Encyclopédie*, published in 35 volumes between 1751 and 1772

110-570

ENCYCLOPÉDIE,

OU

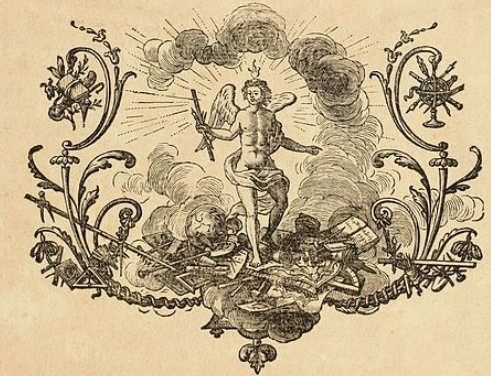
DICTIONNAIRE RAISONNÉ DES SCIENCES, DES ARTS ET DES MÉTIERS,

PAR UNE SOCIÉTÉ DE GENS DE LETTRES.

Mis en ordre & publié par M. *DIDEROT*, de l'Académie Royale des Sciences & des Belles-Lettres de Prusse; & quant à la PARTIE MATHÉMATIQUE, par M. *D'ALEMBERT*, de l'Académie Royale des Sciences de Paris, de celle de Prusse, & de la Société Royale de Londres.

*Tantum series juncturaque pollet,
Tantum de medio sumptis accedit honoris!* HORAT.

TOME PREMIER.



A PARIS,

Chez { BRIASSON, rue Saint Jacques, à la Science.
DAVID l'aîné, rue Saint Jacques, à la Plume d'or.
LE BRETON, Imprimeur ordinaire du Roy, rue de la Harpe.
DURAND, rue Saint Jacques, à Saint Landry, & au Griffon.

M. DCC. LI.

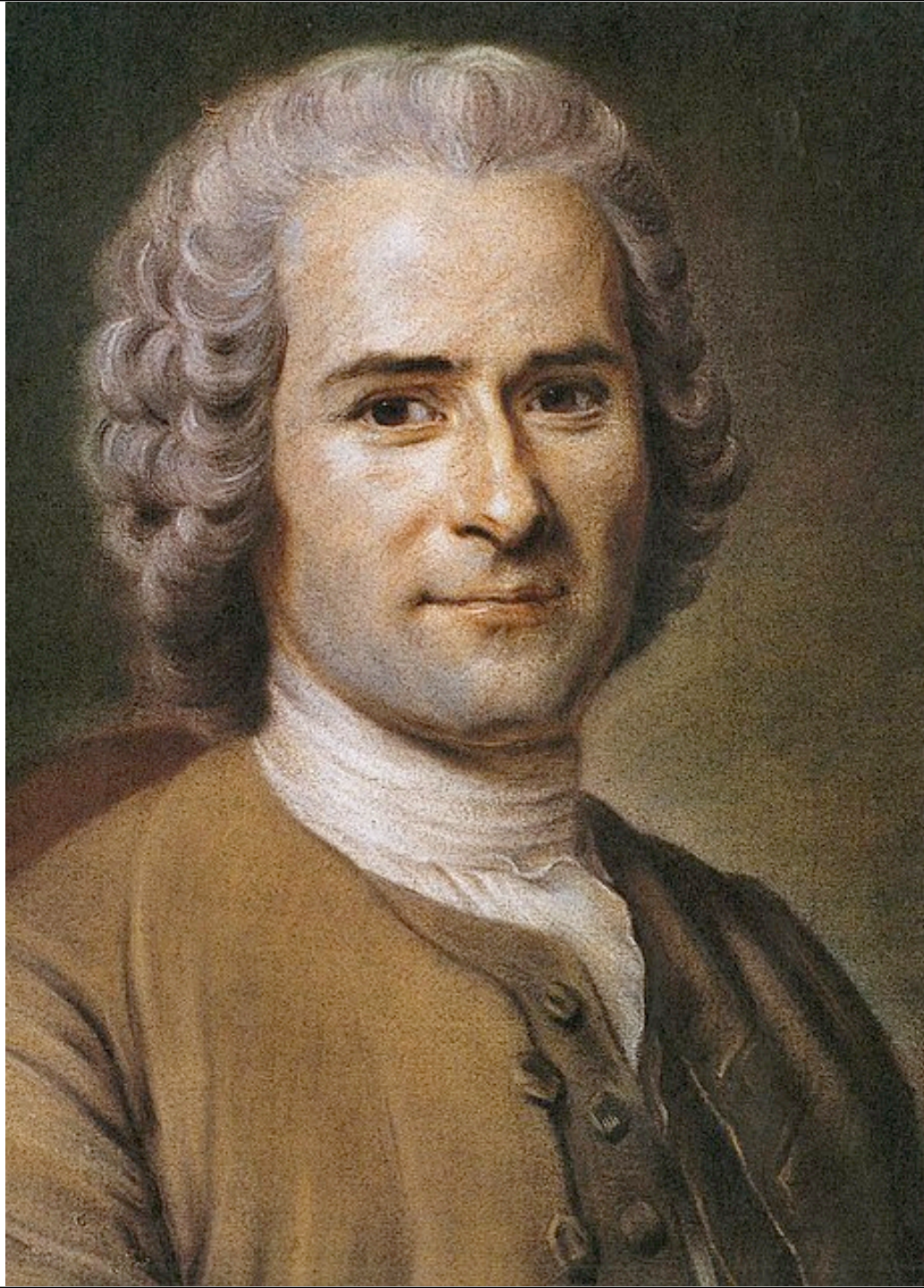
AVEC APPROBATION ET PRIVILEGE DU ROY.

Frontispiece from the 1772 edition of the *Encyclopédie*, showing Truth unveiled by Philosophy and Reason





Frontispiece to Voltaire's interpretation of Isaac Newton's Work: *Elémens de la philosophie de Newton* (1738)





Il retourne chez les Égaux.
Voyez la Note 13. p. 259.

DISCOURS

SUR L'ORIGINE ET LES FONDEMENTS
DE L'INEGALITE PARMÍ LES HOMMES.

Par JEAN JAQUES ROUSSEAU
CITOYEN DE GENÈVE.

Non in depravatis, sed in his quæ bene secundum
naturam se habent, considerandum est quid sit na-
turale. ARISTOT. Politic. L. 2.



A AMSTERDAM,

Chez MARC MICHEL REY.

M D C C L V.

160R
6917

(P)

Jean Jacques Rousseau, *Discourse on Inequality*, 1754

Dijvernois

D U
CONTRACT SOCIAL;
O U,
P R I N C I P E S
D U
D R O I T P O L I T I Q U E.

PAR J. J. ROUSSEAU,
CITOYEN DE GENÈVE.

— fœderis æquas
Dicamus leges. Æneid. xi.



A AMSTERDAM,

Chez MARC MICHEL REY.

M D C C L X I I.

Jean Jacques Rousseau, *Social Contract*, 1762

Key Points: The Enlightenment

- Revolved around ideas centred on rationality and reason and ideals such as liberty, progress, tolerance, fraternity, constitutional government and separation of church and state.
- Started at the beginning of the scientific revolution in the 17th century (Newton, Boyle etc.) and the rough dates of the Enlightenment are 1715 (death of Louis XIV) and 1789 (French Revolution)
- Foundation of scientific academies (e.g. Royal Society in 1660) and meetings at coffee houses, literary salons and masonic lodges spread the ideas and ideals of the Enlightenment.
- Key philosophers: John Locke, Rene Descartes
- Major figures: Denis Diderot, Immanuel Kant, Voltaire and Jean-Jacques Rousseau

Joseph Wright of Derby



Joseph Wright of Derby, *Self
Portrait*, c.1780. oil on canvas



Joseph Wright of Derby, *An Iron Forge*, 1772, oil on canvas



Joseph Wright of Derby, *Vesuvius in Eruption with a View over the Bay of Naples*, c.1778-80, oil on canvas



Gerrit Von Honthorst, *The Matchmaker*, 1625, oil on canvas



Gottfried Schalcken, *Artist and Model Looking at an Ancient Statue by Candlelight*, c.1700



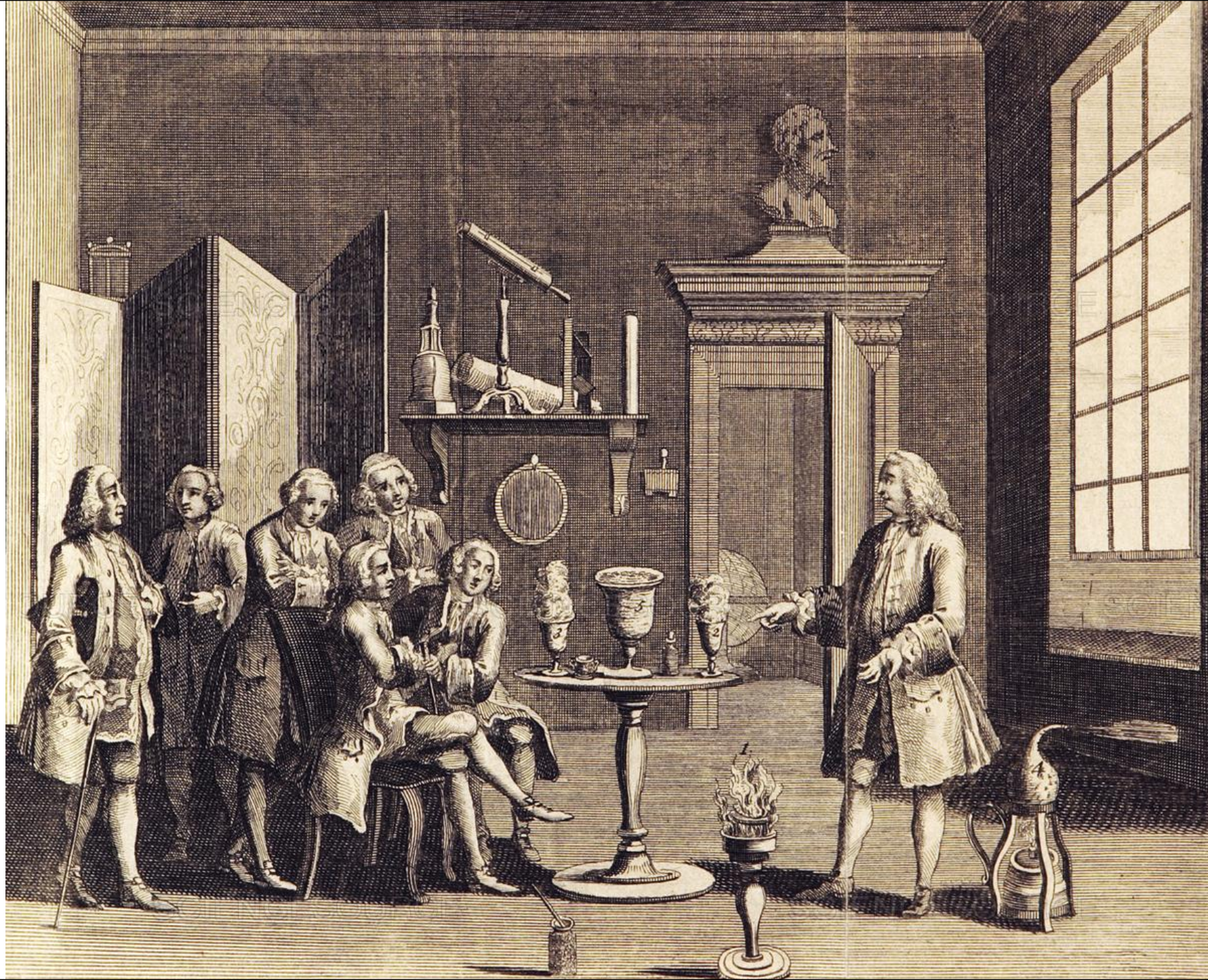
Joseph Wright of Derby, *Three Persons Viewing the Gladiator by Candlelight*, 1765, oil on canvas

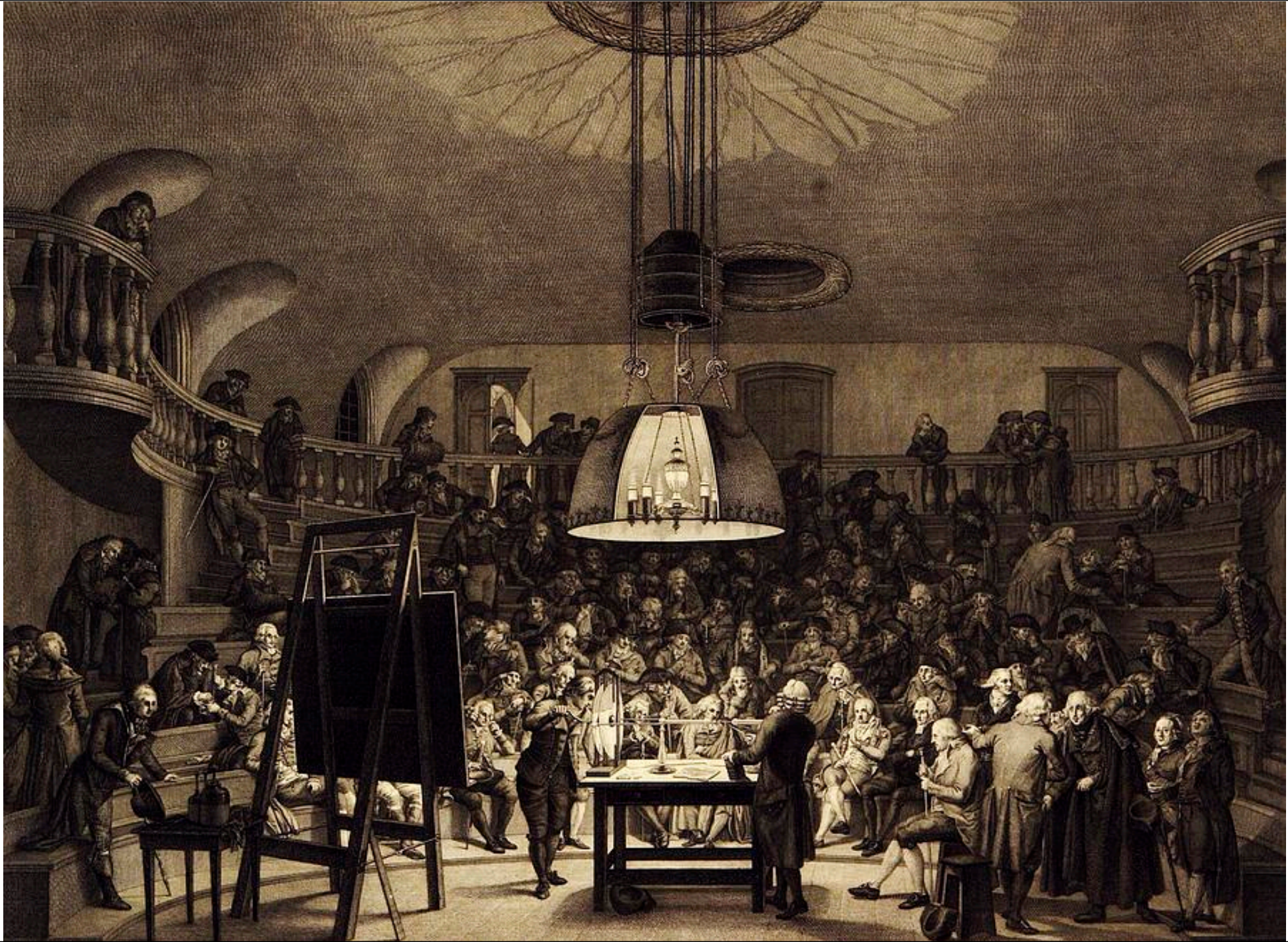


Key Points: Joseph Wright of Derby

- Notable for his use of chiaroscuro and influence of Dutch Golden Age painters such as Gerrit von Honthorst
- His paintings centre on the birth of Science and alchemy and the meetings of the Lunar Society of Birmingham (group of industrialists and scientists led by Erasmus Darwin living in the East Midlands)
- Wright had close contact with pioneering industrialists such as Josiah Wedgwood and Richard Arkwright
- Went to Italy from 1773-75 but otherwise spent most of his life in Derby

Scientific Experiments in Wright's Art







Joseph Wright of Derby, *A Philosopher Lecturing on the Orrery*, 1765, oil on canvas



An Alchemist in Search of the Philosopher's Stone



Joseph Wright of Derby, *An Alchemist in Search of the Philosopher's Stone*, 1771, oil on canvas



El Greco, *St Francis of Assis Receiving the Stigmata*,
c.1585-90, oil on canvas





Thomas Wijk, *The Alchemist*, c.1650



Joseph Wright of Derby, *An Alchemist in Search of the Philosopher's Stone*, 1771, oil on canvas

Key Points: An Alchemist in Search of the Philosopher's Stone

- Alternative title: *“The Alchymist in search of the Philosopher’s Stone, discovers phosphorous, and prays for the successful conclusion of his operation, as was the custom of ancient chymical astrologers.”*
- Refers to the discovery of phosphorus by the Hamburg alchemist Hennig Bundt in 1669, a story often printed in popular chemical books.
- Wright romanticises the room – 1730 description for phosphorus says that urine had to be “putrid” and “bred worms”
- Religious connotations in the pose of the alchemist

An Experiment with a Bird in the Air Pump



Joseph Wright of Derby, *An Experiment with a Bird in the Air Pump*, 1768, oil on canvas, National Gallery, London

NEW 1846
EXPERIMENTS

Physico-Mechanicall,

Touching

The SPRING of the AIR,

and its EFFECTS,

(Made, for the most part, in a New

PNEUMATICAL ENGINE)

Written by way of LETTER

To the Right Honorable Charles,

Lord Vicount of Dungarvan,

Eldest Son to the EARL of CORKE.

By the Honorable Robert Boyle Esq;



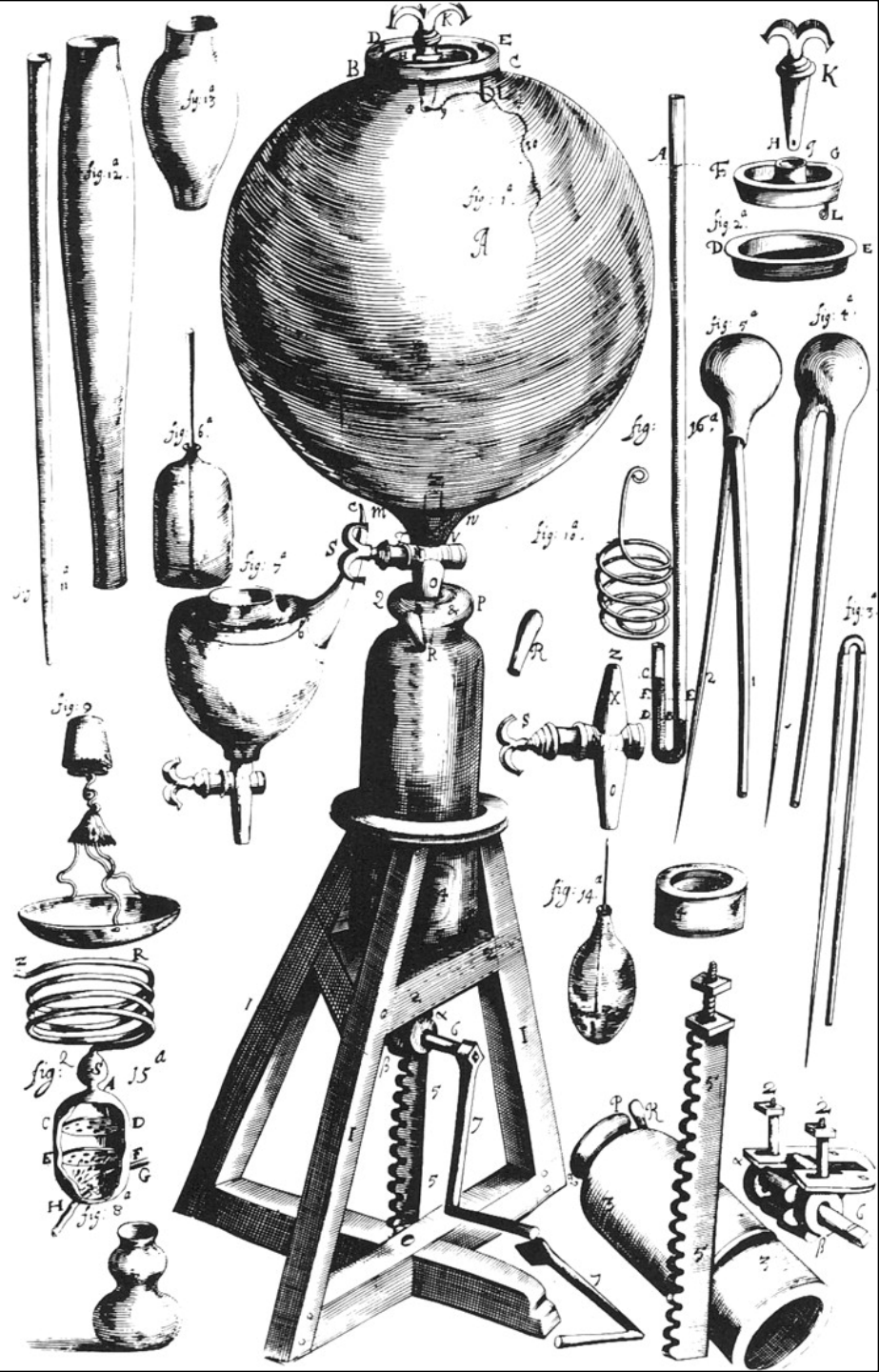
August OXFORD:

Printed by H: Hall, Printer to the University,
for Tho: Robinson. 1660.

Title Page of Robert Boyle's *New Experiments* of 1660



The Air Pump



Robert Boyle



Joseph Wright of Derby, *Erasmus Darwin*, 1770, oil on canvas





Joseph Wright of Derby, *An Experiment with a Bird in the Air Pump*, 1768, oil on canvas, National Gallery, London













Joseph Wright of Derby, *An Experiment with a Bird in the Air Pump*, 1768, oil on canvas, National Gallery, London

Key Points: An Experiment with a Bird in an Air Pump

- Painting shows a natural philosopher recreating Robert Boyle's experiments in the air pump.
- Air pump invented by Otto von Guericke in 1650 but in 1659 Boyle commissions an air pump and presents it to the Royal Society.
- By 1768, air pumps were commonplace scientific instruments used in public demonstrations by itinerant lecturers in natural philosophy
- The painting was exhibited at the Society of Artists in 1768 and re-exhibited before Christian VII of Denmark
- Full moon in the painting is a reference to the Lunar Society of Birmingham and the setting is recognisable as the house of Erasmus Darwin.

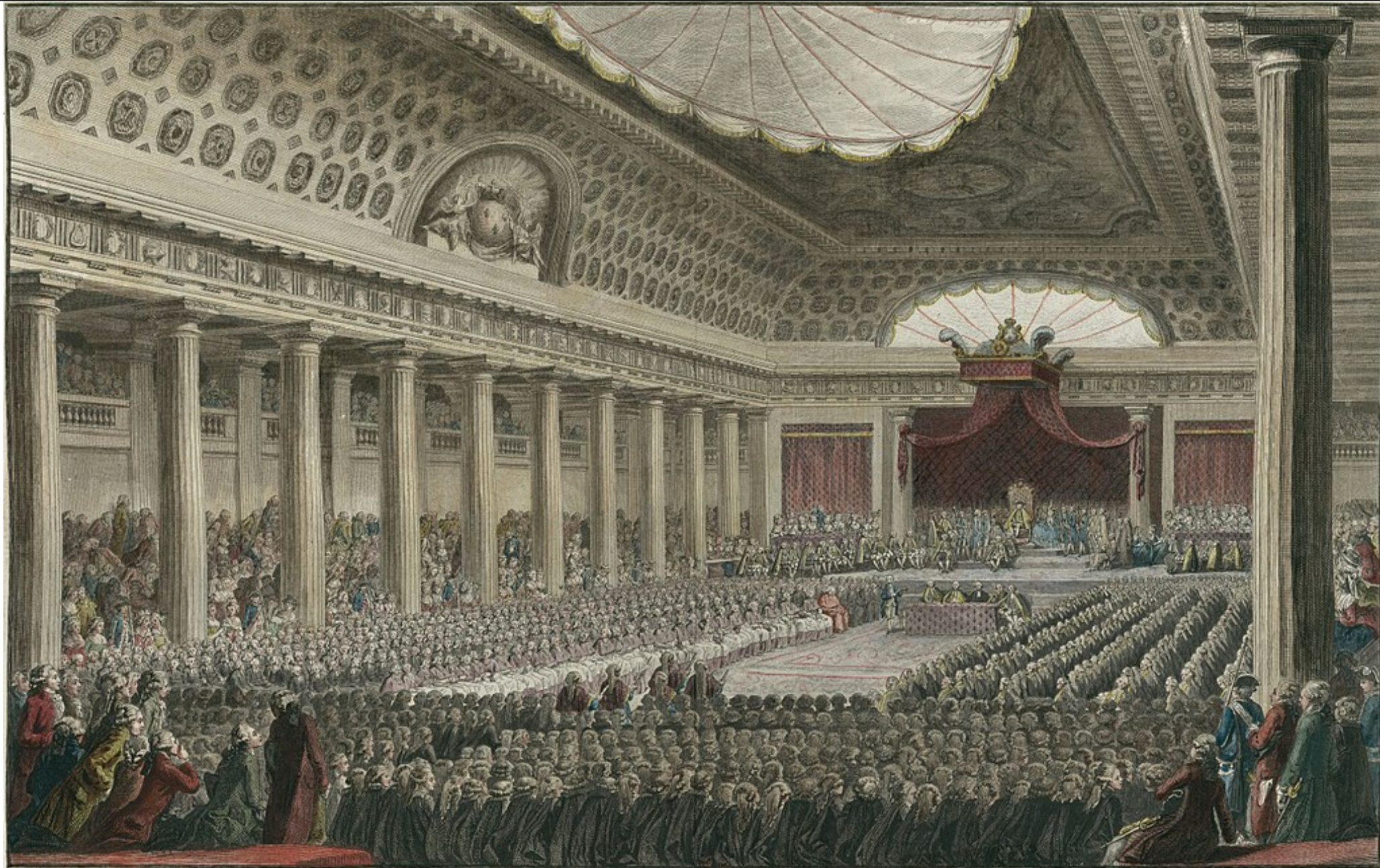
The Philosophy of the Enlightenment and the Genesis of the French Revolution



Elisabeth Vigée Lebrun,
*Portrait of Marie-
Antoinette*, 1778



Antoine-
François Callet,
*Portrait of Louis
XVI of France*,
1774



Isidore Stanislaus Helman, following a sketch by Charles Monnet, *L'Ouverture des États Généraux à Versailles le 5 Mai 1789*



Caricature of the Third Estate Carrying the First and Second Estates



Jacques-Louis David, *The Tennis Court Oath*, 1789, pencil drawing

FORCE ET VERTU

LA FRANCE

CONSTITUTION FRANÇAISE,
DROITS DE L'HOMME
ET
DU CITOYEN.

I

ARTICLE PREMIER.

LES hommes naissent & demeurent libres & égaux en droits; les distinctions sociales ne peuvent être fondées que sur l'utilité commune.

II.

Le but de toute association politique est la conservation des droits naturels & imprescriptibles de l'homme: ces droits sont la liberté, la propriété, la sûreté, & la résistance à l'oppression.

III.

Le principe de toute souveraineté réside essentiellement dans la nation.

IV.

La liberté consiste à pouvoir faire tout ce qui ne nuit pas à autrui.

V.

La loi n'a le droit de défendre que les actions nuisibles à la société.

VI.

La loi est l'expression de la volonté générale: tous les citoyens ont droit de concourir personnellement, ou par leurs représentants, à sa formation.

VII.

Nul homme ne peut être accusé, arrêté, ni détenu que dans les cas déterminés par la loi, & selon les formes prescrites.

VIII.

La loi ne doit établir que des peines strictement & évidemment nécessaires & nul ne peut être puni qu'en vertu d'une loi établie.

IX.

Tout homme étant présumé innocent jusqu'à ce qu'il ait été déclaré coupable, s'il est jugé indispensable de l'arrêter.

X.

Nul ne doit être inquiété pour ses opinions, mêmes religieuses, pourvu que leur manifestation ne trouble pas l'ordre public établie par la loi.

XI.

La libre communication des pensées & des opinions est un des droits les plus précieux de l'homme: tout citoyen peut donc parler, écrire, imprimer librement.

XII.

La garantie des droits de l'homme & du citoyen nécessite une force publique: cette force est donc instituée pour l'avantage de tous.

XIII.

Pour l'entretien de la force publique, & pour les dépenses d'administration, une contribution commune est indispensable; elle doit être également répartie entre tous les citoyens.

XIV.

Les citoyens ont le droit de constater par eux mêmes ou par leurs représentants, la nécessité de la contribution publique de la consentir librement.

XV.

La société a le droit de demander compte à tout agent public de son administration.

XVI.

Toute société, dans laquelle la garantie des droits n'est pas assurée, ni la séparation des pouvoirs déterminée, n'a point de constitution.

XVII.

Les propriétés étant un droit inviolable & sacré, nul ne peut en être privé.

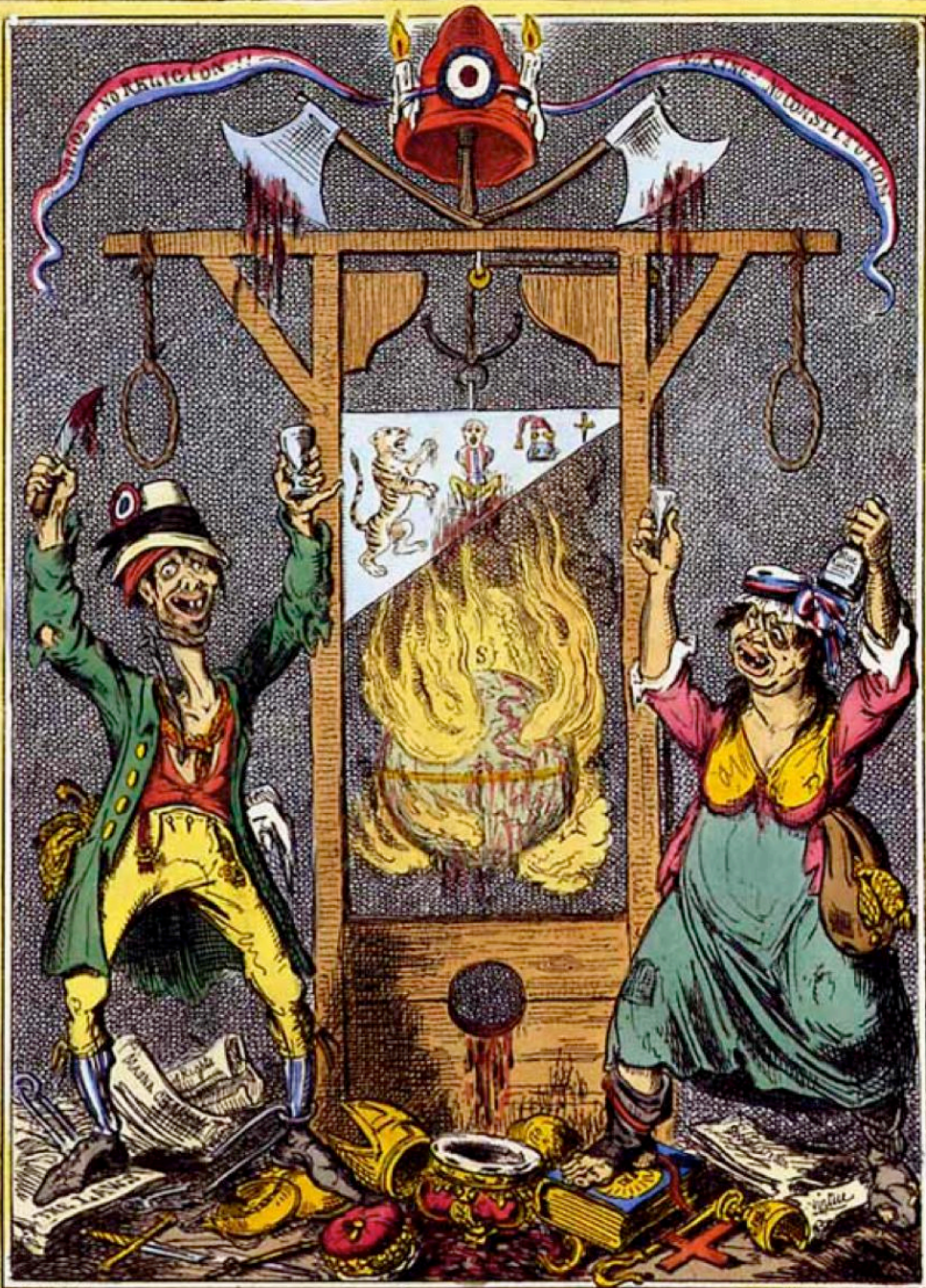


ORLEANS

CHEZ LE TOURMI

DEDIE AUX REPRESENTANS DU PEUPLE FRANÇAIS.

Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen (1789)



The Radical's Arms.

J. Woodhead del.

Printed and Published by W. Woodhead & Co., 11, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

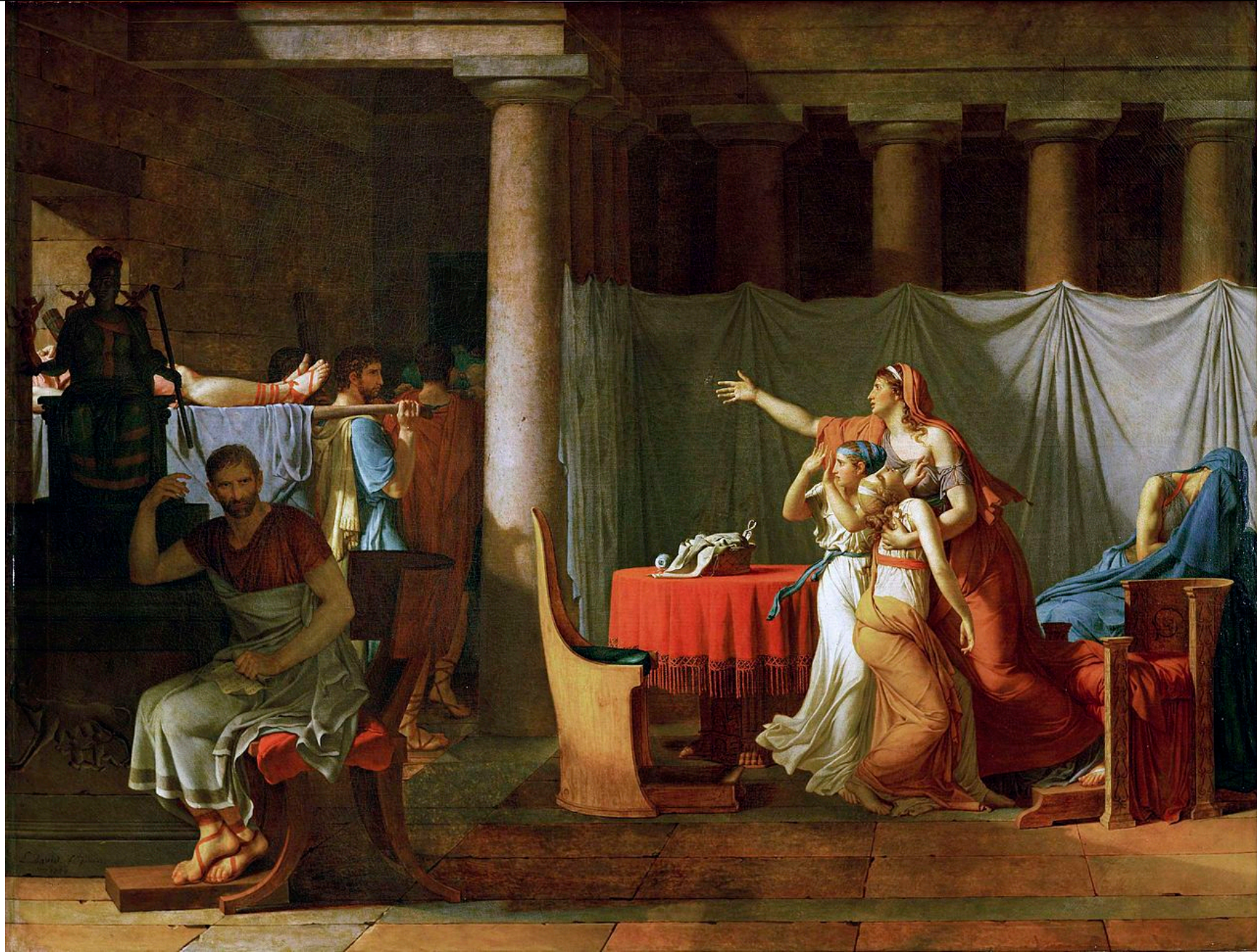


Jacques- Louis David, *The Oath of the Horatii*, 1784, oil on canvas, Louvre



Frontispiece to *Le Antichità di Ercolano*,
1757

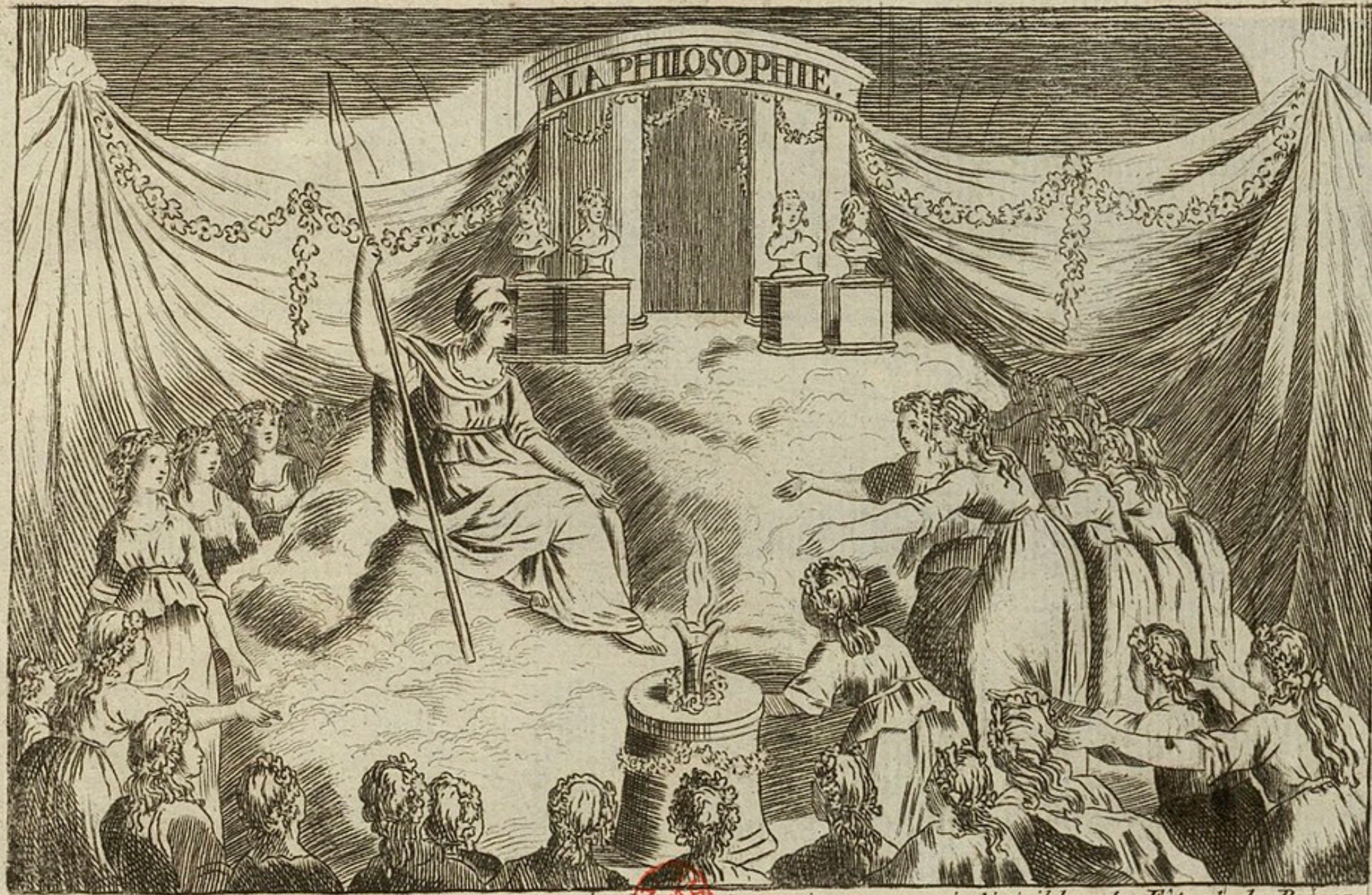




Jacques- Louis David, *The Lictors bringing to Brutus the Bodies of his Sons*, 1789, oil on canvas



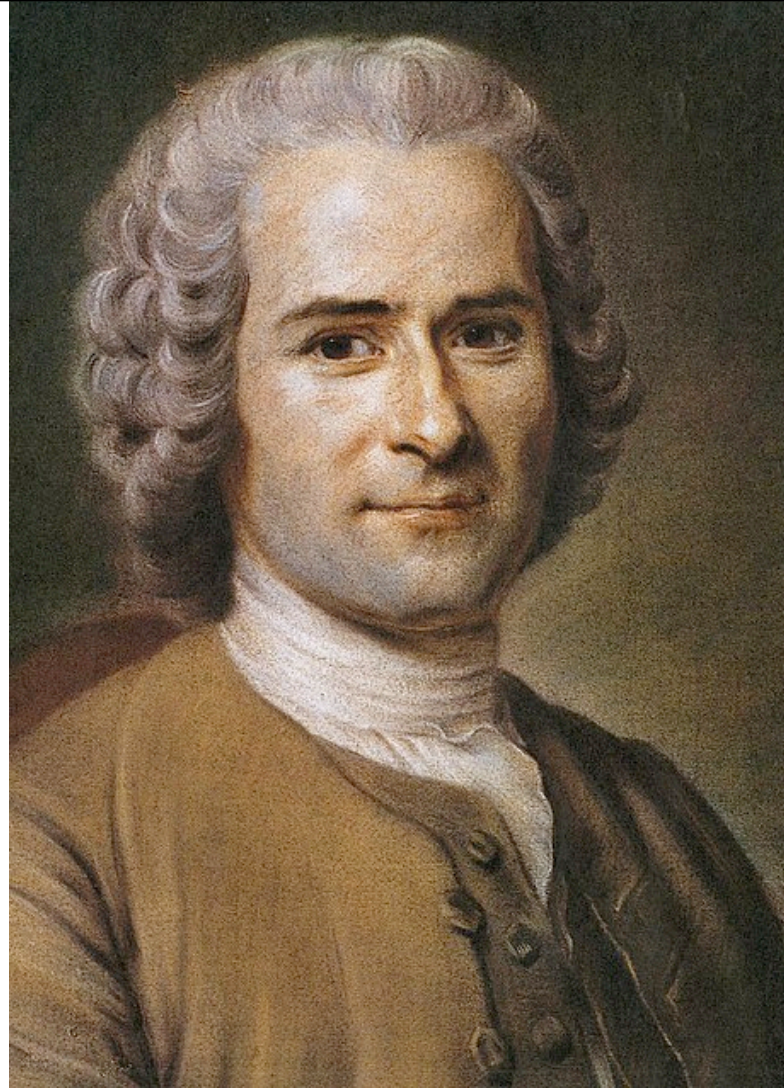
Jacques-Louis David, *The Death of Marat*, 1793, oil on canvas



Le Décadi 20 Brumaire de l'an 2^e. de la République française une et indivisible, la Fête de la Raison a été célébrée dans la Cidevant Eglise de Notre Dame.



Nicolas de Largillière, *Portrait of Voltaire*,
c.1724/5



Maurice Quentin de la Tour, *Jean-Jacques
Rousseau*, 1753



Louis-Michel Van Loo, *Denis Diderot*, 1767

Key Points: The Philosophy of the Enlightenment and the French Revolution

- 1789 – Louis XVI calls the Estates General on 4th May, the National Assembly is founded on the 4th June, the Tennis Court Oath takes place on 20th June and the Bastille is stormed on 14th July.
- The ideas of Enlightenment philosophers and particularly Jean- Jacques Rousseau were highly influential on the revolutionaries, in particular the Jacobin club. Specifically, Rousseau's rejection of the idea of the Divine Right of Kings and the importance of an individual to reason for themselves.
- Scenes and compositions from ancient history are used by Jacques-Louis David to act as visual metaphors for the changing allegiances in the run up to and during the French Revolution.
- France became a republic officially in 1792 and Louis XVI was executed the following year.

Next week....

